

67BC Caesar was 31

~~68BC~~
685

In 69BC & 68BC Caesar was elected
QUAESTOR

69BC Lucullus invaded Armenia

69BC CORNELIA (his wife died) ^{some say} 67BC

69BC His Aunt JULIA Marius' ^{she died}
widow died

69BC In funeral oration he praised
Cinna & Marcus.

GLOBE - DALLAS

69 BC

Age 3

Caesar delivered the eulogy for his Aunt (Her name was also Julia). She was widow of MARIUS himself.

Moreover in contravention of an order by SULLA, effigies of MARIUS and his son were carried in the procession. Caesar characteristically combined this affront to the conservatives by declaring that he could outbid them all in pedigree, for

his address also expressed two immensely
grandiose family traditions, the first claiming
that the JULI were descended from the
goddess VENUS herself and 2nd asserting
that the genealogy of the dead woman's mother
went back to a Roman King of legendary
antiquity - ANCUS MARCIUS.

69 BC

Age 31

Funeral speech for Widow of
Marius. Her name was also Julia.
She was sister of G. Julius Caesar
the Dictator Caesars father.

Also Funeral oration for his
wife Cornelia (Her father was Cinna)
She was Caesar's 2nd wife

69BC

Age 31

Immediately after the funeral oration for his Aunt (Marcus's Widow) Caesar reverted to the 'popular' Marcus kind again when another member died - his own wife CORNELIA, who had borne him a daughter JULIA, probably the only child he ever had.

Caesar honored Cornelia with a funeral oration and his moving

words made a strong impression. He
cannot have failed to exploit the occasion
by including laudatory references
to her father C/NA, the ally and
associate of MARIUS.

69-68 BC

Age 31 & 32 Caesar

Quaestor in Further Spain. He had to borrow ~~for~~ money to pay some of his debts before his creditors allowed him to go.

Caesar had just been appointed to the junior position of quaestor. Since the time of SULLA there were 20 holders of these posts, which like others of quaestor seniority were elected annually; the

offia, tenable at the age of 30, carried with
it admission to the senate. At home
quaestors were custodians of the state treasury,
and abroad they assisted provincial governors.
Caesar did not obtain one of the more distinguished
appointments, but was assigned governorship
of FURTHER SPAIN

69m686c

Caesar was elected quaestor.



69 BC

Armenia fell to the Romans

Jan 1, -68 = Jan 1, 69 BC Astronomers

$$(6664 - 2020)(365.25) = 1,696,221$$

69 B2

Crespo was elected governor
& assigned to further Spain
but before departure he lost his
aunt Julia and his wife CORNELIA
At Julia's funeral he caused busts
of Marius to be carried in the
procession to the great delight
of the populace.

69B^c

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TIGRANOCERTA

(Now Sert or Sard) - The Romans during the Third Mithridatic War attacked Tigranocerta, the capital of Armenia and after a hard struggle succeeded in capturing the city.

69BC

Cleopatra VII was born in 69BC, the 3rd child of Ptolemy XII, called AULETES

While he took Cleopatra to Rome (to arrange a loan) his eldest daughter TRYPHAENA seized the throne

Egypt's income was \approx 500 talents/yr
TRYPHAENA was assassinated

The 2nd daughter BERENICE ~~gave~~ gutted the throne
until Ptolemy came back with Roman help
and executed her. Cleopatra was now the
eldest.

She had received an education
According to Plutarch she spoke at least 7
languages

69-60BC

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PHRAATES III (ARSACES XII)
was king of Parthia.

69 BC

Cicero became censor aedile

69-63BC

DURANT

ARISTOBULUS II, King of Judea

69 BC

of his Adulthood
See Early yrs Card.
Caesar's ~~1st~~ wife was Cornelia. The
daughter Julia later married Pompey.
Cornelia died in 69 BC.

Not long after her death, he
married POMPEIA a grand daughter
of Sulla.

69 BC

~~Came~~ DURING

After the funeral of his wife ~~he~~ went to Spain as quaestor to one of the praetors called VETUS (note: C. ANTISTIVS VETUS), praetor 70 BC who governed Further Spain in 69 BC).

He always had the greatest respect for VETUS and gave his son the appointment of quaestor under him, when he, in his turn, became praetor (ANTISTIVS VETUS ^{not} quaestor in 61 BC Tribune of Plebes in 50 BC)

69 BC

He was 31

Caesar went to Spain for his governorship
in Spain after the generals.

It was an ancient Roman tradition to pronounce public speeches at the funerals of elderly women, and Caesar was not the first to do it, ~~when~~ but it was not the usual thing in case of young women, and Caesar was the first when his own wife died. This also was an action which made him popular. It brought him such sympathy from the people, who regarded him as a tender-hearted man.

full of tubing, and liked him for it

69 B.C.

Cicero held aedileship.

69 BC

Caesar was 31

Caesar advertised his Marian connections: by displaying MARIUS's effigy at his aunt Julia's funeral (69 BC), through funeral orations for both Julia and his wife

69BC

Caesar was elected to the
QUAESTORSHIP (in 69BC) for service
in 68BC.

He served in Farther Spain.

69 BC

The year of Caesar's Quæstorship
A second and clearer example of the goodwill the people had for Caesar appeared when after the death of his aunt JULIA (wife of Marius), he made a brilliant public speech in praise of her in the forum, and was bold enough to display in the funeral procession images of MARIUS himself. There had not been seen since the time that Sulla came into power, MARIUS and

his friends being branded as public enemies. On this occasion there were some who shouted out against Caesar for what he had done, but the people shouted them down in no uncertain manner. They welcomed Caesar with loud applause and showed the greatest admiration for him for having, after such a long time, brought back to Rome, as it were from the dead, the honours due to Mars.

69 BC

Caesar was quaestor in
Farther Spain. Helped Pompey
to obtain Supreme Command
for the war in the East.

69BC

Caesar was elected QUAE^{STOR}
and was assigned to the province
of Further Spain.

But before his departure he
lost his aunt Julia and his
wife, Cornelia.

At the former's funeral he
caused bundles of mummies to be carried
in the procession, to the great delight

of the populace, and in the two
memorial addresses, which he delivered
in the forum he eulogized the aims and
leaders of the people's party

69 BC

Born

died
30 BC

Cleopatra VII

Later Queen of Egypt

69 BC

Armenia fell to the
Romans

69 BC

METELLUS and Q. HORTENSIVS
were Consuls

69BC

QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS

~~CAETUS~~ d. c 55BC
CRETICUS

Grandson of MACE DONICUS. was consul with Q. HORTENSIVS (69BC). Creticus was his proconsular assignment and he set out to subjugate the pirate-infested island. When he had conquered most of the island, the pirates sent a message to POMPEY (CRETICUS' superior officer) offering to surrender to him hoping

for easy terms. Criticus disregarded
the surrender and captured the
rest of Crete. (686c)

69BC

TITUS Pomponius ATTICUS

690C

BATTLE OF TIGRANOCESTA

Lucullus, the consul defeated
Mithridates, chased him into
Armenia and there at the
Battle of TIGRANOCESTA defeated
Mithridates again

69 BC - 68 BC

Age 31 - 32

In this considerably Romanized area in Further Spain, based on the GUADALQUIVIR valley, Caesar's main duty was to administer justice. In tasks of that kind a young politician could find many opportunities to create debts of gratitude useful for his future public life. Caesar also learned much about an outstanding figure of the previous decade, SERTORIUS

who had revolted from the conservatives at Rome
and kept the MARIAN cause alive in Spain
until only 4 yrs previously. He had a powerful
imagination and magnetic personality
and rare gifts of military leadership and
of sudden disconcerting activity which may
well have awakened a response in
Caesar's heart.

After barely saving his year, he left
the province even before the governor.